

MEW

METROPOLITAN. *n. f.* [*metropolitanus*, Latin.] A bishop of the another church; an archbishop.
He was promoted to Canterbury upon the death of Dr. Bancroft, that metropolitan, who understood the church excellently, and countenanced men of the greatest parts in learning. *Clarendon.*
METROPOLITAN. *adj.* Belonging to a metropolis.
Their patriarch, of a covetous desire to enrich himself, had forborn to institute metropolitan bishops. *Raleigh.*
METROPOLITICAL. *adj.* [from *metropolis*.] Chief or principal of cities.
He fearing the power of the Christians was gone as far as Gratia, the metropolitical city of Stiria. *Knolles.*
METTLE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *metal*, but commonly written so when the metaphorical sense is used.]
1. Spirit; spiritiveness; courage.
What a blunt fellow is this grown to be?
He was quick *mettle* when he went to school. *Shakespeare.*
I had rather go with fir priest than fir knight: I care not who knows so much of my *mettle*. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*
Upon this heaviness of the king's forces, interpreted to be fear and want of *mettle*, divers resorted to the seditions. *Howard's Edw. VI.*
He had given so frequent testimony of signal courage in several actions, that his *mettle* was never suspected. *Clarendon.*
'Tis more to guide than spur the muse's steed,
Refrain his fury, than provoke his speed;
The winged courier, like a generous horse,
Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course. *Pope.*
2. Substance: this at least should be *mettle*.
Oh thou! whose self-same *mettle*,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puffed,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue. *Shakespeare.*
METTLED. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spiritually; courageous; full of ardour; full of fire.
Such a light and *mettled* dance
Saw you never. *Benj. Johnson.*
Nor would you find it easy to compose
The *mettled* floods, when from their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails glows. *Addison.*
METTLESOME. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spiritually; lively; gay; brisk; airy; fiery; courageous.
Their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse. *Tatler, N^o. 61.*
METTLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *mettlesome*.] With spiritiveness.
MEW. *n. f.* [*mue*, French.]
1. A cage; an inclosure; a place where any thing is confined.
Forth-coming from her darkness *meu*,
Where she all day did hide her hated hew. *Fairy Queen.*
There then she does transform to monstrous hues,
And horribly mis-shapes with ugly fights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron *meus*,
And darkness dens, where Titan his face never shows. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Her lofty hand would of itself refuse
To touch the dainty needle or nice thread;
She hated chambers, closets, secret *meus*,
And in broad fields prefer'd her maidenhead. *Fairfax.*
2. [Mex, Saxon.] A sea-fowl.
Among the first sort we reckon coots, fanderlings, and *meuets*. *Carew.*
The vessel sticks, and shows her open'd side,
And on her shatter'd mast the *meus* in triumph ride. *Dryd.*
MEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to inclose.
He in dark corners *meu'd*,
Mutter'd of matters as their books them flew'd. *Hubbard.*
Unto the bush her eye did sudden glance,
In which vain Braggadocio was *meu'd*,
And saw it stir. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Why should your fears, which, as they say, attend
The steps of wrong, then move you to *meu* up
Your tender kinsman. *Shakespeare. King John.*
Fair Hermia, question your desires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun;
For aye to be in shady cloister *meu'd*,
To live a barren sister all your life,
Chanting faint hymns to the cold, fruitless moon. *Shakespeare.*
More pity that the eagle should be *meu'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakespeare.*
Feign them sick,
Close *meu'd* in their sedans, for fear of air. *Dryden's Juv.*
It is not possible to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it, unless you will all his life *meu* him up in a closet, and never let him go into company. *Locke.*
2. To shed the feathers. It is, I believe, used in this sense, because birds are, by close confinement, brought to shed their feathers.
I should discourse of hawks, and then treat of their *ayies*, *meuings*, cutting, and renovation of their feathers. *Walten.*

MIC

The sun hath *meu'd* his beams from off his lamp,
And majesty defac'd the royal stamp. *Clarendon.*
Nine times the moon had *meu'd* her horns, at length
With travel weary, unsupplied with strength,
And with the burden of her womb oppress'd,
Saban fields afford her needful rest. *Dryden.*
3. [*Miauler*, French.] To cry as a cat.
Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will *meu*, the dog will have his day. *Shakespeare.*
They are not improveable beyond their own genius: a dog will never learn to *meu*, nor a cat to hark. *Grew's Cy.*
To MEWL. *v. n.* [*miauler*, French.] To squall as a child.
The infant
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shakespeare.*
MEZERON. *n. f.* A species of spurge laurel.
Mezeron is common in our gardens, and on the Alps and Pyrenean mountains: every part of this shrub is acrid and pungent, and inflames the mouth and throat. *Mill.*
MEZZOTINTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A kind of graving, so named as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half-painted: it is done by beating the whole into asperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a stone to the resemblance intended.
MEYNT. *adv.* Mingled. Obsolete.
The salt Medway, that trickling streams
Adown the dales of Kent,
Till with the elder brother Thames
His brackish waves be *meynt*. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
MICASM. *n. f.* [from *μᾶζω*, inquit, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from dissemper'd, putrefying, or poisonous bodies, and to affect people at a distance.
The plague is a malignant fever, caused through pestilential *micasm* insinuating into the humoral and confluent parts of the body. *Harvey on Consumption.*
MICE. the plural of *mouff*.
Mice that mar the land. *1 Sam. vi. 5.*
MICHAELMAS. *n. f.* [*Michael* and *masi*.] The feast of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.
They compounded to furnish ten oxen after *Michaelmas* for thirty pounds price. *Carew.*
To MICHE. *v. n.* To be secret or covered; to lie hid. *Hammer.*
Marry this is *micbing* malice; it means mischief. *Shakespeare.*
MICHER. *n. f.* [from *miche*.] A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places, and keeps out of sight; a hedge-creeper. *Hammer.*
Micb or *Mick* is still retained in the cant language for an indolent, lazy fellow.
How tenderly her tender hands between
In ivory cage she did the *micber* bind. *Sidney.*
Shall the blessed fun of heav'n prove a *micber*, and eat blackberries? a question not to be asked. Shall the son of England prove a thief, and take purses? a question to be asked. *Shakespeare's Henry IV, p. i.*
MICKLE. *adj.* [mcel, Saxon.] Much; great. Obsolete. In Scotland it is pronounced *mickle*.
This reade is rife that oftentimes
Great cumbers fall unsoft:
In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle,
And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his mis not *mickle*. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
Many a little makes a *mickle*. *Camden's Remains.*
If I to-day die with Frenchmen's rage,
To-morrow I shall die with *mickle* age. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
O, *mickle* is the pow'rful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakespeare.*
All this tract that fronts the falling sun,
A noble peer, of *mickle* trust and power,
Has in his charge. *Milton.*
MICROCOSM. *n. f.* [*μικροσμος* and *κόσμος*.] The little world.
Man is so called as being imagin'd, by some fanciful philosophers, to have in him something analogous to the four elements.
You see this in the map of my *microcosm*. *Shakespeare. Carionian.*
She to whom this world must itself refer,
As suburbs, or the *microcosm* of her;
She, she is dead; she's dead, when thou know'st this,
Thou know'st how lame a creature this world is. *Denham.*
As in this our *microcosm*, the heart
Heat, spirit, motions gives to every part:
So Rome's victorious influence did disperse
All her own virtues through the universe. *Denham.*
Philosophers say, that man is a *microcosm*, or little world, and resembling in miniature every part of the great; and the body natural may be compared to the body politic. *Swiss.*
MICROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*μικρογραφία* and *γραφία*.] The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope.
The

MID

The honey-bag is the stomach, which they always fill to satisfy and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept against winter: a curious description and figure of the sting see in Mr. Hook's *micrography*. *Grew's Myzæum.*
MICROSCOPE. *n. f.* [*μικροσκόπος* and *σκοπεω*; *microscope*, Fr.] An optick instrument, contrived various ways to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwise be seen.
If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest *microscopes*, and to discern the smallest hair upon the leg of a gnat, it would be a curse, and not a blessing, to us; it would make all things appear rugged and deformed; the most finely polished crystal would be uneven and rough; the sight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset all over with ragged scales and bristly hairs. *Bentley.*
The critick eye, that *microscope* of wit,
Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. *Dunciad, b. iv.*
MICROMETER. *n. f.* [*μικρομετρος* and *μετρον*; *micrometre*, French.] An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.
MICROSCOPICAL. *n. f.* [from *microscope*.]
MICROSCOPICALLY. *adv.* [from *microscopical*.]
1. Made by a microscope.
Make *microscopical* observations of the figure and bulk of the constituent parts of all fluids. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
2. Affected by a microscope.
Evading even the *microscopic* eye!
Full nature swarms with life. *Thomson's Summer.*
3. Resembling a microscope.
Why has not man a *microscopic* eye?
For this plain reason, Man is not a fly.
Say what the use, were finer opticks given,
To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? *Pope.*
MID. *adj.* [contracted from *middle*, or derived from *mid*, Dutch.]
1. Middle; equally between two extremes.
No more the mounting larks, while Daphne sings,
Shall, sitting in *mid* air, suspend their wings. *Pope.*
Ere the *mid* hour of night, from tent to tent,
Unweary'd, through th'num'rous host he past. *Rowe.*
2. It is much used in composition.
MID-COURSE. *n. f.* [*mid* and *course*.] Middle of the way.
Why in the East
Darkness ere day's *mid-course*? and morning light,
More orient in yon western cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton.*
MID-DAY. *n. f.* [*mid* and *day*.] Noon; meridian.
Who shoots at the *mid-day* fun, though he be sure he shall never hit the mark, yet as sure he is he shall shoot higher than he who aims but at a bush. *Sidney, b. ii.*
His sparkling eyes, replete with awful fire,
More dazzled and drove back his enemies,
Than *mid-day* sun fierce bent against their faces. *Shakespeare.*
Who have before, or shall write after thee,
Their works, though toughly labour'd, will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm stay,
Or early or late twilights to *mid-day*. *Donne.*
Did he not lead you through the *mid-day* fun,
And clouds of dust? Did not his temples glow
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats?
Yet the stout fairy 'mongst the *middest* crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view. *Fa. Qu.*
MIDDE. *adj.* [moele, Saxon.]
1. Equally distant from the two extremes.
The lowest virtues draw praise from the common people;
The middle virtues work in them astonishment; but of the highest virtues they have no sense. *Bacon's Essays.*
A middle station of life, within reach of those conveniences which the lower orders of mankind must necessarily want, and yet without embarrassment of greatness. *Rogers.*
To deliver all his fleet to the Romans, except ten *middle-sized* brigantines. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
I like people of *middle* understanding and middle rank. *Sto.*
2. Intermediate; intervening.
Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Davies.*
3. Middle finger; the long finger.
You first introduce the *middle* finger of the left-hand. *Sharp.*
MIDDLE. *n. f.*
1. Part equally distant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge.
There come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judge.*
With roof so low that under it
They never stand, but lie or sit;
And yet so foul, that who is in,
Is to the *middle* leg in prison. *Hudibras, p. i.*
2. The time that passes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end.
The causes and designs of an action are the beginning; the effects of those causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of those designs, are the *middle*; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties are the end. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

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MIDDLE-AGED. *adj.* [*middle* and *age*.] Placed about the middle of life.
A *middle-aged* man, that was half grey, half brown, took a fancy to marry two wives. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
The *middle-aged* support fasting the best, because of the oily parts abounding in the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
I found you a very young man, and left you a *middle-aged* one: you knew me a *middle-aged* man, and now I am an old one. *Swift to Pope.*
MIDDLEMOST. *adj.* [from *middle*.] Being in the middle.
Why have not some beafts more than four feet, suppose six, and the *middlemost* shorter than the rest. *Morse.*
The outmost fringe vanished first, and the *middlemost* next, and the innermost last. *Newton's Opticks.*
The outward stars, with their systems of planets, must necessarily have descended toward the *middlemost* system of the universe, whither all would be most strongly attracted from all parts of a finite space. *Bentley's Sermons.*
MIDDLING. *adj.* [from *middle*.]
1. Of middle rank.
A *middling* sort of a man, left well enough to pass by his father, could never think he had enough so long as any man had more. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
2. Of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.
The signess of a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of *middling* lungs will easily extend. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
Longinus preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs, to the *middling* or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to any excellence. *Dryden.*
Middling his head, and prone to earth his view. *Tickell.*
MIDLAND. *adj.* [*mid* and *land*.]
1. That which is remote from the coast.
The same name is given to the inlanders, or *midland* inhabitants of this island, by Caesar. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The *midland* towns abounding in wealth, shews that her riches are intern and domestic. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
The various dialects of the English in the North and West, render their expressions many times unintelligible to the other, and both scarce intelligible to the *midland*. *Hale.*
2. In the midst of the land; mediterranean.
There was the Plymouth Squadron now come in,
Which twice on Biscay's working bay had been,
And on the *midland* sea the French had aw'd. *Dryden.*
MIDGE. *n. f.* [mueze, Saxon.] A gnat.
MID-HEAVEN. *n. f.* [*mid* and *heaven*.] The middle of the sky.
But the hot hell that always in him burns,
Though in *mid-heaven*, soon ended his delight. *Milton.*
MIDLEG. *n. f.* [*mid* and *leg*.] Middle of the leg.
He had fifty attendants, young men all, in white fatten,
Loose coats to the *midleg*, and stockings of white silk. *Bacon.*
MIDMOST. *adj.* [from *mid*, or contracted from *middlemost*: this is one of the words which have not a comparative, though they seem to have a superlative degree.] The middle.
Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The *midmost* battles hasting up behind. *Dryden.*
Hear himself repine
At fate's unequal laws; and at the clue,
Which, mercilefs in length, the *midmost* sifter drew. *Dry.*
What dulness dropt among her sons imprest,
Like motion, from one circle to the rest:
So from the *midmost* the nutation spreads
Round, and more round o'er all the sea of heads. *Pope.*
MIDNIGHT. *n. f.* [*mid* and *night*.] *Milton* seems to have accented this last syllable. The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night.
To be up after *midnight*, and to go to bed then, is early; so that to go to bed after *midnight*, is to go to bed betimes. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
How now, you secret, black and *midnight* hags?
What is't you do?
I hope my *midnight* studies, to make our countries flourish in myfterious and beneficent arts, have not ungratefully affected your intellects. *Bacon.*
By night he fled, and at *midnight* returned
From compassing the earth; cautious of day. *Milton.*
After this time came on the *midnight* of the church, wherein the very names of the councils were forgotten, and men did only dream of what had past. *Stillingfleet.*
Some solitary cloister will I chuse,
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Broke by the melancholy *midnight* bell. *Dryden's Sp. Fryar.*
In all that dark *midnight* of popery there were still some gleams of light, some witnesses that arose to give testimony to the truth. *Atterbury.*
They can tell precisely what altitude the dog-star had at *midnight* or midnoon in Rome when Julius Caesar was slain. *Wat's Logick.*
MIDRIFF. *n. f.* [mēdriffe, Saxon.] The diaphragm.
The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen: it is composed of two muscles; the